

FALSITY OF JUDGE LAMM'S CHARGES CLEARLY SHOWN

Facts Taken From State Records Show Republican Candidate Is Willfully Misrepresenting Facts in His Campaign.

Judge Lamm says that the state is "bankrupt," "busted flatter than any fritter," that Democratic officials have been "wasteful and extravagant," and that the common schools and the educational institutions of the state have been "starved and starved."

State Aid to Schools.
The present Democratic state administration has apportioned and paid to the common schools of the state \$696,000 more than any other administration ever apportioned to them in the history of the state. In addition it has paid out \$248,000 in aiding weak rural schools and in establishing a teacher's training course in high schools. It has provided, with state aid, when necessary, an eight-month school in every school district in the state.

Unprecedented Support for State University.

For the support of the State University for the biennial period of 1907-08, when Republican state officials had control of the finances of the state, \$310,000 was provided. The present Democratic state administration gave the State University for its support for the biennial period of 1913-1914 the sum of \$1,513,000 and every other state educational institution has had more money for its support in this administration than it ever had before in the history of the state.

Paid Hadley's Deficiencies.

This administration was compelled to and has actually paid more than \$480,000 from the revenues of the state in discharge of debts created by the Hadley administration, as is shown by the session act of 1913 and 1915. This sum would be ample to pay all the bills of the state of which Judge Lamm complains, if it was now in the treasury.

Among the deficiency items is \$75,000, covered in the deficiency bill of 1915, borrowed by Warden Andrae, a Republican, from the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, and used for the support of the state penitentiary in 1912.

Cash in State Treasury.

On Oct. 12, 1916, the state treasury instead of being "busted," as Judge Lamm asserts, had \$3,530,673.67. This belongs to various funds and among them the state interest fund with \$901,345.35, provided to pay the interest on the school certificates, but the interest is paid to date and this large balance has accumulated and will never be needed for the purpose for which it was provided.

Some means will have to be found to convert it into the revenue fund and it will then be available for the payment of the ordinary obligations of the state.

Making Over-Appropriations as Old as the State.

All that the Judge's charges amount to, when analyzed, is that the legislature over-appropriated the revenues. This has always been the case and is neither dishonest nor criminal and does not indicate either extravagance or wastefulness. In the first place the appropriations anticipate the revenues, that is, the legislature appropriated for the period of two years which follows. It cannot know just how much revenue the state will collect in those two years and no estimate can determine it with any degree of certainty. In the second place, it is impossible for the Governor to use his veto power to keep the appropriations within the estimated revenues unless he could have all the appropriation bills in his hands at one time, and this is not possible under the present constitution. When an appropriation bill comes to him, and must be approved or vetoed before the legislature adjourns, he cannot know what other appropriations the legislature may make and until the Governor has passed on all appropriation bills the legislature cannot know what appropriations will be approved by the Governor and what rejected.

Lamm Afraid of Truth.

The fact that Judge Lamm failed to accept Gov. Major's challenge to debate state issues is a confession that his criticisms of the administration are not substantial and makes him and his charges ridiculous.

Thrift and Liberality.

This administration has paid to the various counties nearly \$800,000 in aid of better roads.

It has paid nearly \$200,000 in pensions to dependent Confederate soldiers.

UNION MEN FIRED BY W. S. DICKEY

Charles O. Wilson Says Organizers Were Let Out at Deepwater Plant of Republican Candidate.

The professed friendship of Walter S. Dickey, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, is knocked into a cocked hat by an affidavit of Charles O. Wilson, a former employee of the W. S. Dickey Clay Co.

Mr. Wilson states, under oath, that he and others were discharged by Dickey's company for the reason that they were instrumental in the organization of a union among the employees of the company working at the Deepwater plant.

The affidavit of Mr. Wilson follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Henry—ss.

I, the undersigned, Chas. O. Wilson of Deepwater, Henry County, Missouri, being duly sworn, upon my oath state as follows:

My name is Charles O. Wilson. I am 30 years of age. I reside in the city of Deepwater, Fairview Township, and have lived in said city of Deepwater for about 28 years. I am the present Township Assessor of said township, elected to that office at the last township election, being elected to the office by a vote of about 223 to 182 of my opponent. My term will expire in the spring of 1917.

I was in the employ of the Dickey Clay Co. about 10 years ago, at which time a number of the employees of said Dickey Clay Co. formed a union, and I was treasurer of said union. W. S. Dickey, present Republican candidate for the United States Senate, was at that time the proprietor and owner of said clay works, operating same under the name of W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co. When W. S. Dickey learned that part of his employees had formed a union he discharged all the officers of said union except one and refused to give the discharged employees employment for the reason, according to my best knowledge and belief, that they formed a union. W. S. Dickey refused to employ union help.

(Signed) C. O. WILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Oct. 25, 1916.

J. W. GUTRIDGE,
County Clerk.

The present State Treasurer secures the highest rate of interest ever paid on the public funds, 3.75 per cent, and has collected more than \$510,000 interest on state funds. At this rate interest collected on state funds will pay for the new state capitol in 20 years.

State Prison Conditions.

In reply to Judge Lamm's criticism of the management of the penitentiary, it may be said that we have been for several years trying to abolish the private labor contract system and to substitute some other method. This change cannot be made over night and more or less confusion is bound to attend it. The Legislature of 1913 appointed a committee to study the prison question and prison conditions generally and make recommendations to the Legislature of 1915. The committee, a majority of whom were Democrats, did their work well and made a good report. Bills were introduced in accordance with their recommendations, but the Republican members of the House in caucus determined upon their course, which was that they would offer no suggestions of any kind themselves and would oppose any plans affecting the penitentiary proposed by the Democrats. Judge Lamm should be and is coddled by the conduct of his party members in the House from complaining of present prison conditions.

Gardner Land Bank Bill.

Judge Lamm violently opposes the Gardner land bank bill. One of the grounds of his criticism is that the national rural credits law, recently enacted by Congress, makes it unnecessary. This objection is not tenable in view of the fact that the rural credits law could only provide \$180,000,000 for farm mortgage loans, while the mortgage indebtedness of Missouri farm owners amounts to \$118,000,000. Our part of the \$180,000,000 which the federal law provides is only about 9 per cent of the Missouri farm mortgages. The Missouri land bank law ought to and will work right along with and supplement the rural credits law, just as the state banks of deposit and discount work along with and supplement the national banks.

Reducing the Farmer's Tax Burden.

His charge that the Missouri land bank law is a step toward the single tax is ridiculous. It is a step in the opposite direction. The theory and purpose of the single tax, as everybody knows, is to place all the burden of taxation on real estate. The Missouri land bank act, by relieving bonds issued under its provisions from taxation, tends to lessen the tax on land and to avoid the double taxation of mortgaged real estate, which is one of the inequalities of the present system of taxation.

REED IS EULOGIZED BY SENATOR STONE

Work in Destroying Corrupt Lobby, Party Maintained by Dickey, Shown in St. Louis Speech.

Senator William J. Stone to a large and enthusiastic audience in North St. Louis last week in part said:

I wish now to say a word about my colleague, Senator Reed. If I should say all I would like to say in his behalf I would not have time left for anything else. He is, without a question of doubt, ranked as one of the greatest of our senators. My pleasure in saying this is all the greater because I have known him for more than a quarter of a century. I know the stuff of which he is made. He is a born fighter for whatever he thinks is right. He does not quibble or evade. He is a student, a worker, a thinker, an investigator. He goes into the heart of things, and has the courage of his convictions. He is without fear. To many of the most important measures of legislation enacted under this administration he has contributed as much as any senator, and to some of them more than any other. He did as much or more than any other senator in perfecting our great banking and currency law.

Reed Routs Lobby.

Woodrow Wilson and James A. Reed, above all others, are the two men who routed the old-time corrupt lobby entrenched at Washington and drove it from the nation's capital. He is broad, generous, liberal and wholly American in all his views. We do not always agree about everything. He thinks for himself, as I do. In the main and upon essentials we do agree—rarely disagree. If perchance we differ about anything I know he is always as honest as he is brave. And now we are asked to swap this thoroughbred for a dray horse imported from Canada. Shall we do it?

The Missouri Mark Hanna.

An even swap would not be a fair trade. Perhaps we are to be offered boot. I have been told so. Mr. Dickey boasts that he is of the Mark Hanna type. I quote what he said of himself, or at least what was said with his approval about him, on page 19 of the Republican State Campaign Text-Book of this year. The text-book says: "Those who knew Senator Mark Hanna in the days of his dominance believe that Mr. Dickey has many of that political chieftain's masterful characteristics as a political organizer."

Mr. Hanna's leading characteristics as a political organizer are well known. He appraised and set a value upon whatever he wanted, and went forth into the market place to get it. He was master of a certain dangerous art of organizing, or manipulating, or procuring. Mr. Dickey boasts that he is likewise a master of this art.

Lately I have heard strange stories from different parts of the state. As a sample, I quote the following from a letter from Mexico, Mo., of date of Oct. 18:

"There is a rumor current here that a swap is on whereby Democrats are to vote for Dickey in return for Republican votes. My information comes from (I omit the name), who is a Republican. He made the statement in the presence of our secretary of the county committee that he had been asked and expected to deliver 20 Republican votes, Dickey to receive 20 Democratic votes in return."

The letter proceeds with further details, but what I have read is sufficient. This is only a sample of what I hear. Is it true? It accords with the Mark Hanna policy. It accords with the stories current when Hanna was elected Senator. I refer to this matter and comment upon it only to warn. In addition let me say that anyone who barter his vote in any way is a dog, not a man. I warn our state committee to guard against this evil. I warn the Republican state committee to guard against it. Both committees should protest against and prevent such a crime for the honor of the state.

One other thing. I have said that Wilson and Reed are the two men, above all others, who routed the lobby. The President denounced the lobby and thus gave the weight of his authority to the attack upon it. But Reed did the real work; he conducted the fight; he gathered and presented the testimony; he struck the deadly blow that destroyed it. What was this lobby? It was an organized body—a very pretentious body located at Washington. It was maintained to influence legislation, but its corrupting activities extended into other fields, even to the control of elections. Reed destroyed this organization. Dickey was a supporter of and contributor to this organization, known as the National Manufacturers' Association.

The proof of Dickey's connection with this organization will not be denied. It is now proposed by the Republican party of Missouri to supplant Reed, who destroyed this lobby, with a man who aided in its maintenance.

REPUBLICANS ROB SCHOOL CHILDREN

Records Show That \$581,518.76 Rightfully Belonging to Schools Was Diverted by Judge Lamm's Party.

Judge Lamm charges that the Democrats looted the school funds.

Voters are entitled to the facts. The Republican party was in full and complete charge of the state's affairs from 1861 to 1867.

There was collected for the years 1861 to 1867, which was placed in the revenue fund, \$3,225,913.31. No part of this amount was apportioned to the schools of the state—in other words, the Republicans robbed the school children during these years of ONE MILLION, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND THIRTY THREE CENTS! And that is not all.

In 1867, when the Republicans were still in undisputed power in Missouri, the state received from the United States \$6,472,389 on account of war claims.

Of this amount how much did the Republicans apportion to the school children?

Only \$1,500,000.

How much were the children entitled to?

The books show—that the records at Jefferson City show—that the school children should have received, from 1861 to 1867, \$1,806,478.33.

What was the extent of the Republican robbing?

Figure it yourself and you will find that during these years the Republicans were short \$306,478.33! Pretty big loot!

Then from 1867 to 1872, the Republicans still being in absolute control, there was collected and placed in the revenue fund \$6,978,287.96.

Of this amount the school children should have received \$1,744,571.99.

How much did they actually receive?

\$1,163,053.32.

How much was the Republican loot?

\$581,518.76!

Then add the shortage from 1861 to 1867 and you have the grand total of \$837,987 withheld from the school children during the reign of Republicanism in Missouri.

Are these statements based on the record?

Here is an affidavit executed by E. P. Deal, State Treasurer, which can be verified by any voter of Missouri:

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City of Jefferson—ss.

I, E. P. Deal, Treasurer of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that from my examination of the reports of the treasurers of the state of Missouri for the years 1861 to 1867 and for the years 1867 to 1872, with reference to the amounts collected for the general revenue fund of the state and the amounts apportioned to the state school moneys for said years, find the following:

For years 1861 to 1867 there was collected for general revenue fund the sum of \$7,225,913.31. One-fourth of said amount was \$1,806,478.33, no part of which was apportioned to the state school moneys.

In 1867 the state of Missouri received from the United States the sum of \$6,472,389 on account of war claims. Out of the said moneys there were apportioned the sum of \$1,500,000 for the use of the state school moneys, leaving a deficit in the amount which should have been apportioned to the schools out of the general revenue fund collected for 1861 to 1867 of \$306,478.33.

For the years 1867 to 1872 there was collected general revenue fund the sum of \$6,978,287.96. One-fourth of said sum was \$1,744,571.99, due the school money for said years. There was apportioned to the state schools for said years 1867 to 1872 the sum of \$1,163,053.32, leaving the amount unpaid for said years 1867 to 1872 the sum of \$581,518.67, which, together with the sum unpaid for the years 1861 to 1867 amounts to the sum of \$837,987 withheld from the schools of the state for said years 1861 to 1872.

In testimony whereof I hereto sign my name and affix my official seal. Done at office, in the City of Jefferson, in said state, this 26th day of October, A. D. 1916.

E. P. DEAL,
State Treasurer.

Who looted the school fund?

CONSISTENCY.

Candidate Dickey is racing around the state like a green bay horse demanding that a protective tariff be needed for the farmers and workers of the nation. He is also condemning the Democrats for the high cost of living. Now in the name of common sense did anybody ever claim that a protective tariff would reduce the cost of living or will it not raise the already too high prices for the necessities of life?

COL. GARDNER IS A FRIEND OF UNION LABOR, SAYS LAMMERT

"WILSON PEN OR YOUR LIFE," IS EDITORIAL IN DETROIT NEWSPAPER.

"His Pen or Your Life," is the title of a strong editorial endorsement of President Wilson that is published in The Detroit News, a newspaper of independent politics. The News says:

"A great deal of fun has been had over note-writing, although we used to be fond of quoting 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' But President Wilson has had just two tools he could use—his pen with his brain behind it, or your life.

"That is all he had. He could send notes, or he could send human lives. He had to use either the tools of diplomacy, or he had to use American fathers and brothers and sons—of whom you likely would have been one.

"Now, aside from partisan preferences, which would you prefer a President to risk first—his pen, or your life? President Wilson tried his pen first. If the pen had failed through any weakness in its handling, he would have had to fall back on the bodies of American men, offered as sacrifices on the altar of battle.

"But the notes did not fail, because they were not weak notes, and they were not written by a weak man."

LABORING MEN TAKE NOTICE

In the little town of Danbury, Conn., there was a hat factory. It was not unionized. The American Federation of Labor and the United Hatters of North America (the Hatters' Union) tried to unionize the Danbury shop. They demanded recognition of the union. The managers of the shop refused. A strike was called of those 186 laborers who worked in the shop and who did belong to the union. They struck. The firm was blacklisted. The shop lost some business as a result of the strike and blacklist, but the owners refused to unionize.

The owners sued for \$80,000 and filed suit against the individual members of the union who had struck, selecting those who owned homes in the town and who had bank accounts in the town.

Suit was begun under what is known as the Sherman Law—a law passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President. This law permitted the recovery of three times the estimated damage, and, in addition, certain expenses. The owners obtained judgment and a load of \$252,180 was put on to 186 workmen in Danbury. Some died before the final judgment; the homes of 127 of them were really attached. Their bank accounts were attached. Every penny they had saved after years and years of work was about to be taken to satisfy a judgment against union labor.

The case went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, was a member of the court at that time and wrote the decision himself which made it possible for the homes of these men to be taken from them.

Just before the homes were sold under the hammer the labor unions of the United States, sympathizing with these men, acting through the American Federation of Labor, set aside a day on which every union man in the country was asked to send his pay for that day to pay this \$252,180 into the coffers of the treasury of the owners of that factory and to release the homes and bank accounts of the labor men from being sold to satisfy that judgment.

But before this was done there was much suffering because of the attachment which tied up the homes of these men. One old man had a daughter. She developed consumption. The doctors ordered her away. He was out of work. He had no money. The home he owned was attached and he could not borrow a cent on it because of the attachment. So he could not take his daughter away. They both stayed in Danbury and she died of the disease.

The fact that the homes of these loyal members of the union were not taken from them is due only to the loyalty and generosity of other men all over the United States, who contributed their wages to pay an unjust judgment of \$252,180 to the manufacturer—a judgment which was three times more than the damage they claimed and included legal fees over and above that.

Under the Wilson Democratic administration THIS LAW HAS BEEN SO AMENDED AS TO PREVENT its operation against labor unions and so as to make impossible a repetition of the injustices and misfortunes of the Danbury Hatters' Case.

Leader Denounces Effort of Republican Committee to Alienate Vote From Democratic Subversive Candidate.

(St. Louis Republic.)

Denouncing what he terms the desperate effort of the Republicans to alienate the union labor vote from Frederick D. Gardner, Democratic cratic nominee for Governor of Missouri, Charles J. Lammert, secretary of the Painters' District Council, issued a statement defending Col. Gardner's attitude toward labor. He said: "Republicans are making a desperate effort to alienate the union labor vote from Col. Gardner. They will be unable to do this, for Col. Gardner has proven himself to be a friend of union labor when labor needed help most."

"The latest effort in this direction is an interview given by J. W. Williams in the Saturday morning Globe-Democrat, the Republican organ. This interview abounds in inaccurate statements and comes, I am sure, not from the heart of Williams, but was inspired by Republican politicians."

Ready to Unionize His Plant.
"In the first place, there is no coffin manufacturer in St. Louis who employs union labor exclusively. It would be impossible for Col. Gardner to unionize his plant until there had been some arrangement made between him and other manufacturers whereby they might work in harmony in this matter. The facts are that he does employ union men, and now has in his employ union engineers, union teamster, and has an agreement with the Metal Polishing Union of St. Louis. He does not employ carpenters, but box makers."

"Mr. Gardner has always signified his willingness to unionize his factory under conditions that would permit him to continue his business. If he had to pay the carpenters' union scale he could not exist, unless other manufacturers in competition with him did likewise."

"At the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity, Wednesday, Oct. 25, there was an investigation of one Bruno Sendlein, of the Upholsterers' Union, who is circulating pamphlets purporting to be the official action of this organization, criticizing Col. Gardner, Democratic candidate for Governor, in his attitude toward labor."

Unauthorized Letter Circulated.
"Upon investigation it was found that the letter was not authorized by the organization, of which he is a member, and that his traveling expenses throughout the state and the cost of printing 100,000 of these circulars was paid for by the Republican campaign committee, and that it is known that this letter was drawn in the office of a Republican attorney in the Title Guaranty Trust building. "This attack is similar in nature and originates from the same source as many other slanderous attacks made by political opponents, and does not represent any part of the labor movement."

"The Building Trades Council has instructed its officers and members to give the widest publicity to this answer to the unjust, unfair and slanderous attack being made upon Col. Gardner, who has proven beyond doubt to be labor's friend."

OHIO'S ESTIMATE OF SENATOR REED

(From the Hamilton (O.) Evening Journal.)

Because of the determined effort being made by the Republicans to secure control of the Senate in the coming elections, more than ordinary interest attaches to the campaigns in the various states which are to elect United States senators this year. In speaking recently of the senatorial situation in these states, Senator Albee Pomeroy referred particularly to the statesmanship qualities of Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and paid a glowing tribute to his splendid services as a member of the upper body of Congress, in the following terms:

"Senator James A. Reed of Missouri is one of the best lawyers and best-equipped debaters in the Senate. He is clear of vision and full of courage in advocating any cause which meets his approval or opposing any legislation which he disapproves. "No one who is privileged to know Senator Reed can ever doubt his honesty of purpose," continued Senator Pomeroy. "No one ever questioned his sincerity. He has been one of the President's staunchest supporters. He has been a great force in aiding in the passage of the President's program of legislation. His fearlessness and independence are subjects of admiration among his colleagues."

"No senator has been more devoted to the interests of his state than Senator Reed of the great state of Missouri. His entrance into the Senate added strength to that body. His defeat would be a distinct loss to his state and to the nation. Missourians love a fighting senator and they appreciate his valued services. There can be no doubt of his reelection," the Senator added.